



Kentucky Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey

2005



ENVIRONMENTAL AND PUBLIC PROTECTION CABINET

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Dear Fellow Kentuckian:



One of the principal tasks of the Kentucky Department of Labor is to assist employers to reduce injury and illness in the workplace. While they may never be fully eradicated, we can do a better job of preventing them if we know where they occur and their incidence rate.

This survey is a useful tool in that it catalogues injury and illness incidence rates by industry so we are all able to focus our efforts to improve safety and health in the workplace. It, also, provides a helpful check on our past efforts.

We owe our thanks to the Kentucky employers who provided the information for this 2005 Annual Survey. It will enable you to rate your organization against statistics for your industry to determine the effectiveness of your safety and health program.

The Kentucky Department of Labor's Office of Occupational Safety and Health can be a willing and helpful partner in assisting you to create a safer and healthier workplace. Please call on us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature of Philip J. Anderson in cursive script.

Philip J. Anderson, commissioner
Kentucky Department of Labor

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INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the requirements of Kentucky's Occupational Safety and Health law (Kentucky Revised Statutes, Chapter 338), the Kentucky Department of Labor Collects, compiles, and analyzes injury and illness statistics. This is accomplished through a Federal/State survey program conducted jointly by the Kentucky Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The data was collected using a mandatory survey form that was mailed to 4,100 Kentucky employers in private industries, state and local government agencies. Excluded were self-employed individuals, farm employers with fewer than eleven employees, and federal government agencies. The data for mining operations in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining as well as data for railroad transportation are provided for this publication by other federal agencies.

Throughout this publication, reference will be made to the incidence rate of occupational injuries and illnesses for five categories listed below. Unless otherwise noted, the incidence rate represents the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent workers.

The five categories are:

- TOTAL RECORDABLE CASES-the sum of rates for nonfatal cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction and other recordable cases.
- TOTAL CASES WITH DAYS AWAY FROM WORK, JOB TRANSFER, OR RESTRICTION (DART RATE)-the sum of rates for cases with days away from work and cases with job transfer or restriction.
- CASES WITH DAYS AWAY FROM WORK-the rate of cases with days away from work
- CASES WITH JOB TRANSFER OR RESTRICTION-the rate of cases with job transfer or restriction
- OTHER RECORDABLE CASES-the rate of cases listed as other recordable cases. This category includes cases where the employee received medical treatment beyond first aid and any work-related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fractured or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum.

Note on industry classifications: Beginning with the 2003 reference year, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Prior to 2003, the survey used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. The substantial differences between these systems result in breaks in series for industry data. Users are advised against making comparisons between the 2003 industry categories and the results from previous years.

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Occupational injuries and illnesses in the private sector occurred at a rate of 6.2 per 100 full-time workers in Kentucky. This is a slight increase over the rate for the year 2004 of 6.1.
- Occupational injuries and illnesses in the public sector, which includes both state and local government operations, occurred at a rate of 5.8 per 100 full-time workers. This rate increased by 7% compared to the rate of 5.4 recorded in the year 2004.
- The count of injuries and illnesses that required days away from work, job transfer, or restriction decreased by 4% for both the public and the private sector. The count of injuries and illnesses listed as other recordable cases increased in both the public and private sector. The public sector count increased by 20% and the private sector count increased by 12%.
- Local government represents city government, county government, police, fire and board of education employees. The incidence rate for total cases increased by 16% when comparing the 2004 rate of 5.6 to the 2005 rate of 6.5.
- State government represents state owned hospitals, colleges, prisons, state police, state parks and other state government operations. The incidence rate of 4.4 for total cases for this group compared to a rate of 5.0 for the year 2004 shows a decline of 12%.
- Of the 87,600 cases reported to the survey 6.5% were illnesses representing 5,700 cases. Illnesses are cases involving skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, poisoning, or other illnesses such as heat stroke, welding flash, bloodborne pathogenic diseases, and other abnormal conditions resulting from an event in the work environment.
- Data on worker characteristics for the private sector indicate that 52% of the injuries occurred to individuals between the ages of 25-44.
- A total of 62% of the cases in the private sector occurred to men.
- The most often reported length of service on the job for private sector employees is 1 to 5 years representing 1/3 of all employees.
- Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand experienced the most injuries in the private sector.

**RANKING OF INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST INJURY AND ILLNESS TOTAL CASE
INCIDENCE RATE, ALL INDUSTRIES, KENTUCKY, 2005
MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS**

NAICS	DESCRIPTION	2005 RATE
622	HOSPITALS (STATE GOVERNMENT)	18.4
313	TEXTILE MILLS	13.8
623	NURSING AND RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES	13.7
336	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	11.8
	33612 Heavy duty truck mfg	3.4
	3362 Motor vehicle body & trailer mfg	14.1
	33634 Motor vehicle brake system mfg	8.3
	33637 Motor vehicle metal stamping	9.8
	33639 Other motor vehicle parts mfg	8.4
444	BUILDING MATERIAL & GARDEN EQUIP & SUPPLY DEALERS	11.7
332	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	11.5
	3321 Forging & stamping	18.6
	3323 Architectural & structural mtl mfg	12.2
	3324 Boiler, tank, & ship container mfg	13.7
	3325 Hardware manufacturing	6.3
	3327 Machine shops, screw, nut,bolt mfg	6.9
	3329 Other fabricated metal prod mfg	10.0
622	HOSPITALS	11.2
481	AIR TRANSPORTATION	10.9
321	WOOD PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	10.6
	3211 Sawmills and wood preservation	9.4
	3212 Veneer, plywood, and eng wd mfg	11.9
	3219 Other wood product mfg	10.8
	32191 Millwork	7.9
	32192 Wood container & pallet mfg	18.7
	32199 All other wood product mfg	7.8
326	PLASTICS AND RUBBER PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING	10.4
	3261 Plastics product manufacturing	11.0
	3262 Rubber product manufacturing	7.7

The rate is also high for the following industries. They are not included in the above list because the major group- at the 3-digit level- for that industry has a low incidence rate. This rate is shown in parenthesis.

NAICS	DESCRIPTION	2005 RATE
3315	FOUNDRIES	13.6
	(NAICS 331-PRIMARY METAL MFG RATE 7.6)	
3333	COMMERCIAL & SERVICE INDUSTRY MACHINERY MFG	12.8
	(NAICS 333-MACHINERY MFG RATE 8.8)	
3331	AGRICULTURE, CONSTR, & MINING MACHINERY MFG	12.0
	(NAICS 333-MACHINERY MFG RATE 8.8)	
23822	PLUMBING HTG, & AIR-CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS	11.4
	(NAICS 238-SPECIALITY TRADE CONTRACTORS RATE 8.2)	
33392	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT MFG	10.9
	(NAICS 333-MACHINERY MFG RATE 8.8)	
3312	STEEL PRODUCT MFG FROM PURCHASED STEEL	10.8
	(NAICS 331-PRIMARY METAL MFG RATE 7.6)	
3121	BEVERAGE MANUFACTURING	10.8
	(NAICS 312-BEVERAGE & TOBACCO PROD MFG RATE 10.0)	

**OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES BY CASE
TYPE, KENTUCKY AND THE UNITED STATES**

INDUSTRY	TOTAL CASES ¹		DART CASES ²		OTHER RECORDABLE CASES	
	KY	US	KY	US	KY	US
Private Sector ³	6.2	4.6	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.2
Agriculture, Forestry Fishing & Hunting ³	5.8	6.1	3.7	3.3	2.1	2.8
Mining	5.0	3.6	3.4	2.2	1.6	1.4
Construction	7.5	6.3	3.6	3.4	3.8	2.9
Manufacturing	8.6	6.3	4.8	3.5	3.8	2.8
Wholesale Trade	5.9	4.5	3.5	2.7	2.4	1.8
Retail Trade	6.0	5.0	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.4
Transportation & Warehousing	6.7	7.0	4.1	4.6	2.5	2.4
Utilities	3.6	4.6	2.2	2.4	1.4	2.3
Information	1.8	2.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0
Finance & Insurance	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	4.4	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.6
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8
Management of companies Administrative & Support	1.7	2.4	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Waste Mgt & Remediation	4.0	3.7	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7
Education Services	4.1	2.4	1.0	1.0	3.1	1.5
Health Care & Social Asst	8.5	5.9	3.8	2.8	4.7	3.1
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	3.5	6.1	1.4	2.9	2.1	3.2
Accommodation & Food	5.5	4.5	1.5	1.7	4.0	2.8
Other Services	4.3	3.2	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.7

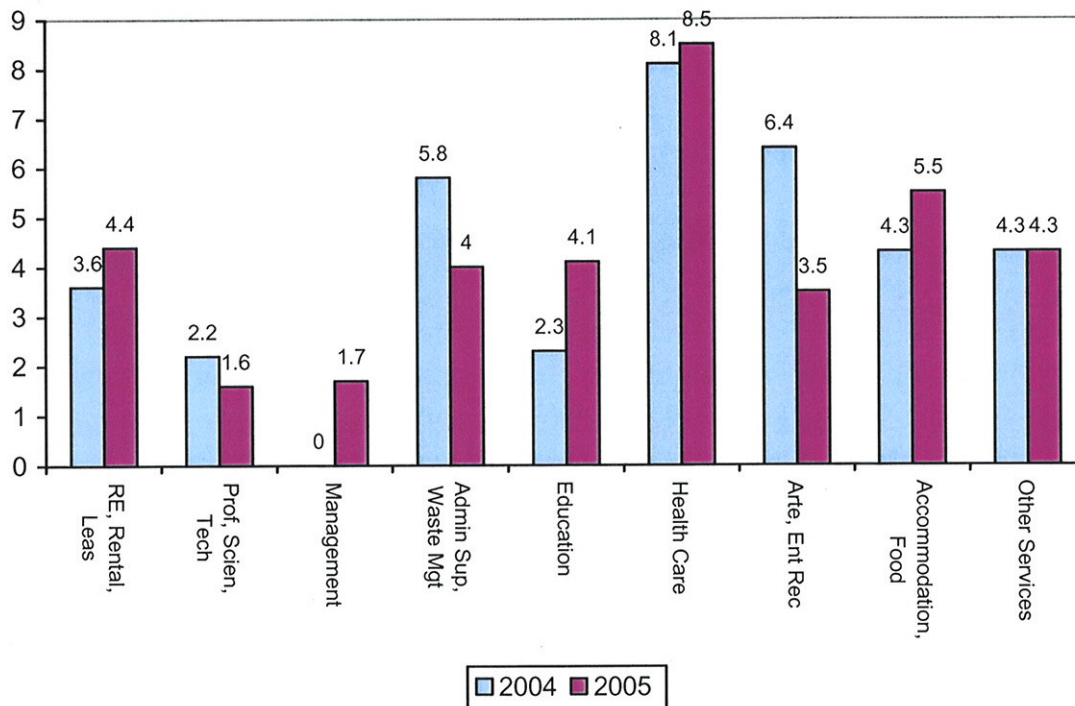
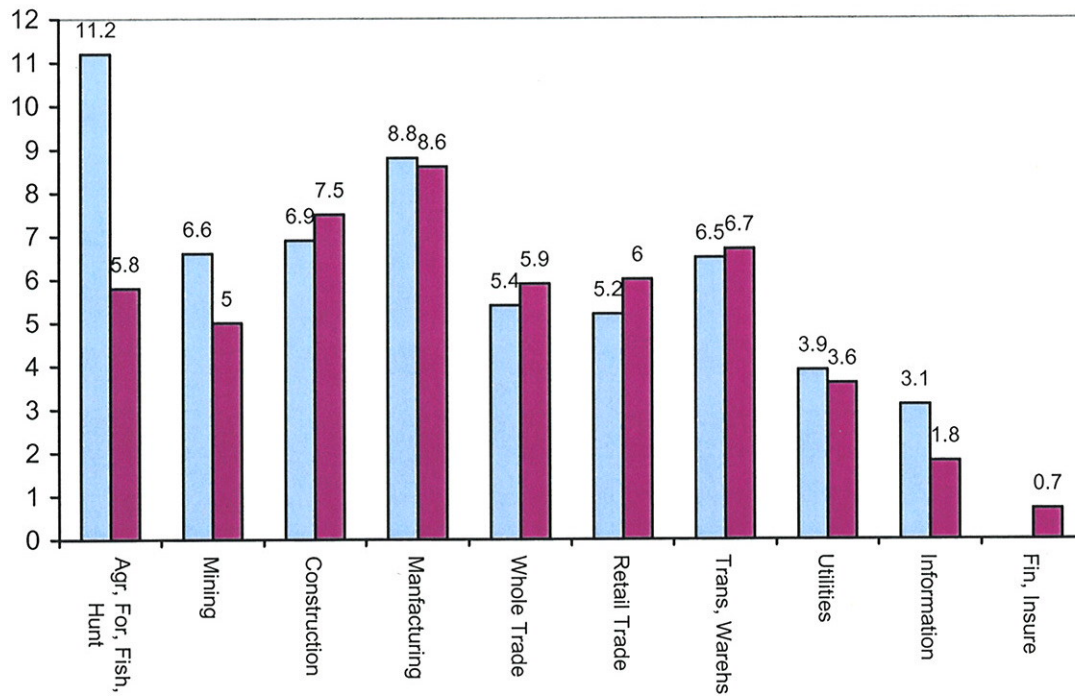
¹ Because of rounding the dart rate and other recordable rate may not sum to total cases.

² DART- cases involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees

The rate for Kentucky is higher than the national rate in the following sectors: mining; construction; manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; real estate, rental, and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; education services; health care and social assistance; accommodation and food; and other services.

INJURY AND ILLNESS TOTAL CASE RATE COMPARISON 2004 - 2005



ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING

The total case rate is half of the rate posted in the past. There were only 300 cases reported in 2004 compared to 700 cases in 2003. The employment of 5,800 is similar to the employment of 5,900 reported in 2003. The decrease in the number of cases created a significant drop in the rate.

MINING

The data for mine operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries. The data for oil and gas extraction are collected through the survey and are included in the mining division total. The total case rate for this group decreased to 5.0 from the rate of 6.6 in 2003. Two factors affected this decrease. There was a 20% reduction in the number of cases in addition to the increase of 6% in the number of people employed.

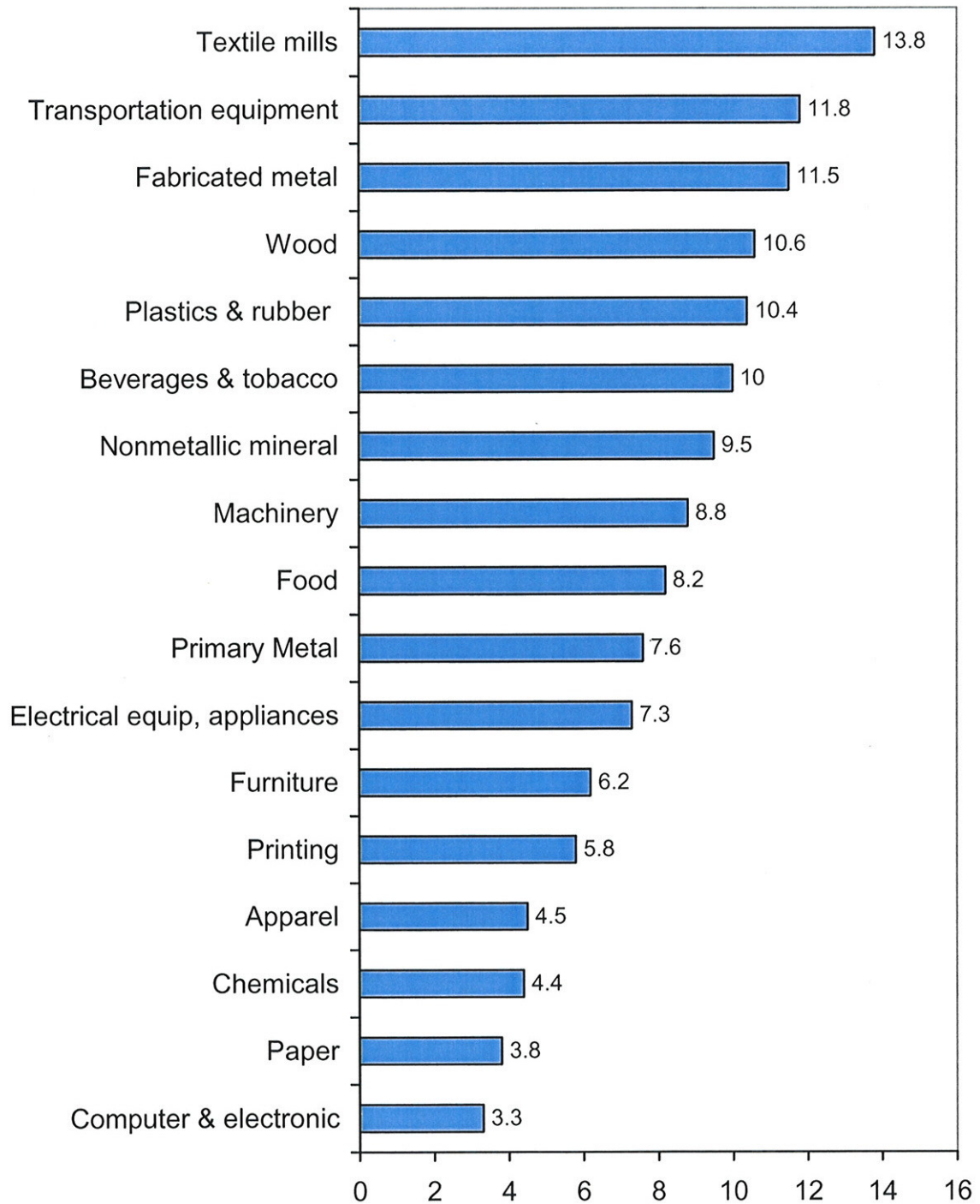
CONSTRUCTION

The highest rate of 11.4 posted in this sector belongs to plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors. This is an increase of 68% compared to the rate of 6.8 reported for this group in 2003. The electrical contractor rate doubled from 2004 to 2005. Their rate was 4.1 in 2004 and is now 8.6. Several industries have shown decreases in their rate. The roofing contractors have shown a significant reduction in their rate over the last 3 years. They had the highest rate, 12.2 in 2003 followed by a reduction of 17% to 10.1 in 2004. This year the rate is only 5.2 which is another reduction of 49%. The rate for non residential building construction decreased by 33%, the rate for highway, street, and bridge construction decreased by 30%, and the rate for drywall and insulation contractors decreased by 38%.

MANUFACTURING

Workers in this sector reported 26% of all cases reported in 2005. However, the employment is only 15% of the total for the state. This year the most hazardous industry is wood container and pallet manufacturing with a rate of 18.7. The rate for nonmetallic minerals was up by 13% and the rate for computer and electronic products increased by 14% although it is the lowest rate reported. The remaining increases were less than 10%. There were several significant declines in the total case rate. Furniture and related products decreased from 12.1 to 6.2 a decline of 48%. Apparel reported a decrease of 41% from a rate of 7.6 in 2004 to 4.5 in 2005. Paper also reported a large drop in their rate from 5.5 to 3.8 or 27%. A ranking of all manufacturing industries is on the following page.

**INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES FOR
TOTAL CASES BY TYPE OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY**



WHOLESALE TRADE

A decrease in the employment and an increase in the number of cases resulted in an increase in the rate of 33% for the nondurable goods category. The rate increased from 7.5 to 10.0 for this group. The durable goods posted a decrease in rate from 4.3 to 3.8 or a reduction of 12% for the same time period. The number of cases reported declined and the number of employees increased. For the Division, the overall rate increased by 9%.

RETAIL TRADE

For the last two years, the highest rate in retail trade, 11.7, belongs to building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers. Although this is the highest, it is showing a decline of 9% compared to the rate reported in 2004 of 12.8. Rate increases were reported in motor vehicle and parts dealers, food and beverage stores, health and personal care stores, clothing and accessories stores, sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores, general merchandise stores, and miscellaneous store retailers. In this sector there were 10,200 injuries reported for 212,800 employees producing an incidence rate of 6.0.

TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING

The air transportation group recorded the highest incidence rate of 10.9 in this category. This rate is an increase over the rate recorded for this group in the year 2004 of 8.3. For the warehousing and storage group, the number of cases remained constant but an increase in employees produced a total case rate, 5.3, which is 12% lower than the rate recorded last year of 5.9. The data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. This group also had a reduction in the total case rate from 2.7 in 2004 to 2.0 in 2005.

UTILITIES

The rate for the utilities group decreased from 3.9 in the year 2004 to 3.6 for the year 2005. The employment increased slightly but the number of cases remained the same. Electric power generation and distribution, natural gas distribution, and water, sewage and other systems are included in this sector.

INFORMATION

Injuries decreased by 42% with only a slight increase in employment leading to a decrease in the rate from 3.1 to 1.8 in this sector from 2004 to 2005. Each group reported lower total case rates compared to the figures reported in the year 2004. The industries within this sector include publishing newspapers or books, motion picture and sound recording, radio and television broadcasting, internet publishing and services such as news syndicates and libraries.

FINANCE AND INSURANCE

The lowest rate for all sectors in the year 2005 was recorded here as .7. The data for the year 2004 is not available. This is, however, a decrease in the rate reported in the year 2003 which was .8.

REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASING

This sector includes real estate, commercial and industrial machinery rental, car rental, video tape rental and home health equipment rental. There were 700 cases reported for the 19,800 employees represented. The rate increased from 3.6 in the year 2004 to 4.4 for this year. The total cases increased from 600 to 700 with only a slight increase in employees resulting in a 22% increase in the rate.

PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

Legal services, accounting services, architectural, and engineering services, computer systems design, scientific research, advertising and services such as photography and marketing research are included in this sector. The incidence rate decreased from 2.2 to 1.6. The employment increased and the number of cases declined resulting in a reduction of 27% in the total case rate.

MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES

This group including regional managing offices and holding companies was not published in the year 2004. The rate for the year 2005 does show a decline of 15% in comparison with the total case rate published in the year 2003 of 2.0.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES

Within this sector you have employment agencies, telephone call centers, credit bureaus, travel agencies, security guards, janitorial services, landscaping services, waste collection, treatment and disposal. The administration and support services component posted a decline of 31% and the waste management and remediation services posted a decline of 24%. An increase in employment affected these rates.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The rate for this sector increased from 2.3 to 4.1 due to an increase in the count of cases from 200 in the year 2004 to 400 this year. Elementary and secondary schools, colleges, technical and trade schools are included in this group. For the private sector, only 14,500 people are employed.

HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Nursing and residential care facilities group with a rate of 13.7 is ranked among the top 10 highest total case rates for all industries in Kentucky. This was the highest rate for all industries in the year 2003 and 2004. However, this rate is showing a decline from a high of 19.4 in 2004. The rate for hospitals, 11.2, showed an increase of 51% over the rate posted last year of 7.4. For this sector, employment increased by 3,600 and 700 more cases were reported.

ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION

Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries rate showed a significant decrease to 2.9 from a rate of 9.4 in the year 2004. The cases reported for this group decreased from 400 to 100 with the employment having a slight decrease. The amusement, gambling and recreation industries reported the same number of cases but showed an increase in employees. The total case rate for this sector decreased to 3.5 from a previous rate of 6.4 in the year 2004. This is a decline of 45%.

ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

This sector recorded a decrease in the rate for accommodation (hotels, RV parks, rooming houses) changing from 4.8 in 2004 to 4.5 this year. For food services (restaurants, cafeterias, caterers, drinking places) the rate increased from 4.3 to 5.6 which affected the rate for this sector. This rate increased by 28% going from a rate of 4.3 in 2004 to 5.5 in 2005.

OTHER SERVICES, EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The total case rate and employment remained the same as in 2004. The number of cases decreased for the personal and laundry services group and the religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations group. The number of cases increased for the repair and maintenance group. Both of these factors affected the rate.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

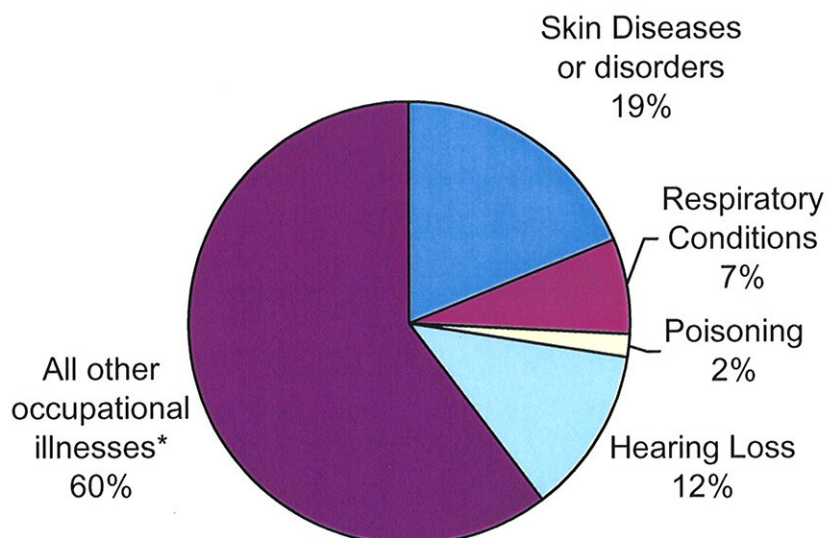
Within the State government portion of this sector the highest rate for total cases belongs to hospitals. This rate of 18.4 is the highest industry rate in Kentucky. In addition, this rate has increased by 8% over the rate it recorded in the year 2004 of 17.0. Educational services and public administration posted a lower rate in 2005 compared to 2004. For this sector, cases decreased by 400 and the employment increased by 1,200.

For local government, the rate increased by 16%. Educational services had the highest number of employees and posted a total case rate increase of 35%. Health care and social assistance decreased slightly in employment but had a significant increase in the rate from 4.4 in 2004 to 7.8 in 2005. To offset these increases, a large decrease of 43% was reported for the trade, transportation and utility group.

OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

The recording and reporting of occupational illnesses continues to present measurement problems. Unlike an injury that occurs at a specific time and can be readily detected, an occupational illness may develop over a period of years. An employee may leave the establishment and be exposed to different conditions. Many illnesses of occupational origin may not be recognized. Illnesses are recorded only in the year in which they are recognized, diagnosed, and reported. Therefore, some long-term latent illnesses may be understated in the survey's illness measures.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES BY CATEGORY OF ILLNESS, KENTUCKY, ALL INDUSTRIES, 2005



*All other occupational illnesses may include other categories not shown separately

TECHNICAL NOTES 2005 SURVEY

SCOPE OF SURVEY

The BLS survey collected data from employers in the following industries in the State of Kentucky: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; oil and gas extraction (in the mining industry); construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation and warehousing, utilities, information, finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; educational services; health and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration. All employees, e.g., part-time, full-time, casual, etc., in these industries are covered. Excluded were self-employed individuals, farms with less than 11 employees, the Federal government, railroad employers, and employers covered by the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act and the Metallic and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Acts. Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining and metal and nonmetal mining, and for railroads were provided to this publication by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, respectively. Questionnaires were mailed to 4,100 sample units contained in the BLS survey.

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2005 form (OMB approval number 1220-0045) was used to collect the data.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample was selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to represent all industries, size classes, and geographic locations in Kentucky. The sample does, however, exclude farmers with fewer than 11 employees, railroads, mine activities (except oil and gas extraction), and private households, self-employed individuals and the federal government. Separate estimates by individual classification of establishments required the stratification of the universe of establishments into industries according to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Manual published by the Office of Management and Budget. Mining and railroad data were provided by other federal agencies.

ESTIMATING PROCEDURES

The injury and illness data for all reporting units in each industry-employment size group were expanded by the inverse of the sampling ratio and benchmarked to the appropriate employment level in each industry to obtain the estimates. A benchmark factor was derived for each estimating cell by dividing the universe employment by the weighted employment derived from the sample. This factor serves to adjust for births and deaths in the universe within each industry-employment-size cell.

FEDERAL - STATE COOPERATION

Under grant arrangements between the Federal government and various State agencies, respondents complete a single reporting form, which is used to generate both state and national estimates.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPUTING INCIDENCE RATES FOR AN INDIVIDUAL FIRM

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm may be calculated by employers by using the same formula as that used to calculate industry-wide incidence rates from the Annual Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey. By so doing, an employer may compare his own work injury and illness experience to the overall experience of his industry in Kentucky.

The formula requires (a) the number of injuries and illnesses, and (b) the number of hours actually worked by all employees during the reference period. To produce an overall incidence rate:

- a. Determine the number of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses. This is done by obtaining a total which includes fatalities (column G), cases with days away from work (column H), cases involving job transfer or restriction (column I), and other recordable cases (column J) from the Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 300).
- b. Total the number of hours actually worked during the year by all employees from payroll or other time records. The "hours worked" should not include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacation, sick leave, holidays, lunch hours, and breaks. (If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, salary, by the mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday).

The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

$$\text{(a) } \frac{\text{Number of injuries and illnesses} \times 200,000}{\text{(b) Employee hours worked}} = \text{Incidence rate}$$

This rate represents the number of injuries and illnesses occurring per 200,000 hours of work exposure, or the rate per 100 full-time equivalent workers. The same base is used in computing the occupational injury and illness rates for Kentucky and for the nation. An employer may compute rates separately for injuries, illnesses, total cases, cases with days away, DART cases, or other recordable cases. Simply replace the number of injuries and illness, (a) in the formula, with the measure for which the rate is being computed. It is also possible to compute rates on a monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual basis, or even by department, or any other grouping of employees. The formula, including the constant 200,000 remains the same. However, the time frame or department used for the number of injuries and illnesses (or other measure) should correspond to the hours-worked figure, (b) in the formula. (For example, to compute a monthly rate, use the number of work injuries and illnesses for the month in the numerator and the number of employee hours worked for that month in the denominator).

REFERENCE TABLES

SUMMARY DATA-Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types are shown on table 1 for all industries in Kentucky. Table 2 contains the corresponding count of cases for each category. Employment figures on these tables are an average produced by the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

CASE DATA-The remaining tables, 3 to 14 contain numbers, rates, and percent distribution for data involving days away from work. Virtually no one is without risk of being seriously injured on the job, though this risk varies by worker and work activity. With this in mind, the State of Kentucky asked employers participating in its 2004 survey of occupational injuries and illnesses for some descriptive information on each case involving absence from work due to injury or illness on the job. These descriptions were transformed by State staff into categories of four basic characteristics: (1) physical condition, or nature of injury or illness; (2) part of the body affected by the condition; (3) source of injury or illness--the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the condition; and (4) the type of event or exposure associated with the injury or illness--that is how the condition was inflicted or produced. Certain conditions, such as carpal tunnel syndrome, had to be specified by employers to be counted as such. The attached tables contain incidence rates, count of cases, and percent distributions of these cases. These distributions are presented for major industry divisions in addition to being shown overall for private industry. Characteristic categories used by State staff are listed in Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1992).

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from OSHA's recordkeeping regulations contained in 29 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1904. The revised rule took effect in January 1, 2002. Injuries and illnesses in this datasheet were first reported in employer recordkeeping logs involving at least 1 day away from work, beyond the day of injury or onset of illness. The number of such cases with days away from work had an estimated total of 21,900 in Kentucky's private establishments, about 900 in state government, and approximately 2,600 in local government in 2005.

The length of absence from work can vary depending on the severity of injury or illness, age of worker, and so forth. To identify this variation, the remaining tables show the median number of days away from work associated with specific characteristics, for example, 7 days per case for workers in the 55 to 64 age group and 4 days for workers that are between 16 and 19 years old.

Data published in table 12 involve the time of day that the incident took place. The time of day most often reported was during the hours of 8:01a.m. to 12:00 noon. The day of the week most often reported was Monday. Also, more employees reported being on the job from 2 hours to 4 hours when they became injured. This data is shown by major industry group.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government⁶		1,707.5	6.1	3.0	1.8	1.2	3.1
Private industry⁶		1,452.2	6.2	3.1	1.8	1.3	3.0
Goods producing⁶		372.6	8.1	4.5	2.2	2.3	3.6
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		26.2	5.2	3.5	2.9	0.6	1.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁶	11	5.8	5.8	3.7	2.5	1.2	2.1
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3.0	6.9	4.6	2.9	1.7	2.3
Support activities for animal production	1152	2.9	7.3	4.9	3.1	1.8	2.4
Mining⁷	21	20.3	5.0	3.4	3.0	0.4	1.6
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁸	212	17.4	5.0	3.5	3.1	0.4	1.6
Coal mining ⁸	2121	15.0	5.4	3.7	3.4	0.4	1.7
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying ⁸	2123	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.8
Construction		83.9	7.5	3.6	3.1	0.5	3.8
Construction	23	83.9	7.5	3.6	3.1	0.5	3.8
Construction of buildings	236	18.8	5.6	1.9	1.5	0.4	3.7
Residential building construction	2361	8.2	4.3	1.4	1.1	0.3	2.9
Nonresidential building construction	2362	10.7	6.5	2.3	1.9	0.5	4.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	13.6	7.4	4.4	4.3	(¹¹)	3.0
Utility system construction	2371	6.2	7.0	3.2	3.2	(¹¹)	3.8
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	5.6	7.3	5.1	4.9	--	2.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	51.5	8.2	4.1	3.4	0.7	4.1
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	11.5	5.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	1.9
Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	23812	1.5	4.2	3.4	2.8	(¹¹)	--
Masonry contractors	23814	3.1	5.8	4.6	3.7	0.9	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Roofing contractors	23816	2.1	5.2	2.5	2.5	(¹¹)	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	24.7	10.0	4.6	3.8	0.8	5.4
Electrical contractors	23821	9.9	8.6	4.4	3.9	0.4	4.3
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	12.7	11.4	4.5	3.5	1.0	6.9
Building finishing contractors	2383	8.7	6.6	5.2	4.4	0.8	1.4
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.3	6.1	4.7	4.1	--	1.4
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	6.7	8.1	2.0	1.7	(¹¹)	6.1
Manufacturing		262.5	8.6	4.8	1.9	3.0	3.8
Manufacturing	31-33	262.5	8.6	4.8	1.9	3.0	3.8
Food manufacturing	311	23.3	8.2	5.9	1.1	4.8	2.3
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	8.8	9.2	7.1	1.6	5.5	2.2
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.8	7.4	5.2	0.6	4.6	2.2
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5.8	10.0	6.1	3.2	2.9	4.0
Beverage manufacturing	3121	4.6	10.8	6.4	3.6	--	4.4
Distilleries	31214	3.0	8.8	5.8	1.6	--	3.0
Tobacco manufacturing	3122	1.2	7.3	4.7	1.7	3.0	2.5
Textile mills	313	1.2	13.8	6.0	3.5	2.5	7.7
Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills	3133	--	5.2	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Textile and fabric finishing mills	31331	--	5.2	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Apparel manufacturing	315	7.2	4.5	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.0
Women's, girls', and infants' cut and sew apparel contractors	315212	0.0	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31522	5.2	5.0	2.8	1.8	1.0	2.2
Wood product manufacturing	321	13.3	10.6	6.3	3.8	2.5	4.3
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	3.4	9.4	4.9	4.5	(¹¹)	4.6
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing	3212	1.6	11.9	8.9	5.3	3.6	--
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	8.3	10.8	6.4	3.2	3.2	4.4
Millwork	32191	5.1	7.9	4.8	2.5	2.3	3.1
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	2.3	18.7	10.5	4.8	5.7	8.2
All other wood product manufacturing	32199	0.9	7.8	5.2	3.1	2.1	2.6
Paper manufacturing	322	10.4	3.8	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.8
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	3221	1.6	2.3	1.0	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	1.3
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	8.8	4.0	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.9
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.5	3.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222	3.5	4.4	2.6	1.1	1.5	1.7
Stationery product manufacturing	32223	0.6	7.2	4.7	2.8	--	2.5
Other converted paper product manufacturing	32229	1.2	3.6	2.2	(["])	(["])	1.4
Printing and related support activities	323	12.8	5.8	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.1
Printing and related support activities	3231	12.8	5.8	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.1
Printing	32311	12.4	5.8	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.2
Commercial lithographic printing	323110	6.6	5.2	3.2	2.1	1.1	2.0
Support activities for printing	32312	0.4	5.6	4.4	(["])	(["])	(["])
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.4	(["])	(["])	(["])	(["])	(["])
Chemical manufacturing	325	13.6	4.4	2.5	0.6	1.9	1.9
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.5	4.1	2.4	0.7	1.6	1.7
Industrial gas manufacturing	32512	0.1	(["])	(["])	(["])	(["])	(["])
Other basic inorganic chemical manufacturing	32518	2.0	3.7	2.2	(["])	1.7	1.4
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	3.2	3.1	1.4	(["])	1.0	1.7
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	17.8	10.4	6.3	3.0	3.3	4.0
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	14.4	11.0	6.7	3.5	3.2	4.3
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	3.4	7.7	4.8	0.9	3.9	2.8
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	9.5	9.5	4.9	2.3	2.6	4.6
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.4	9.3	5.7	2.9	2.8	3.5
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	32732	2.0	8.0	4.8	3.5	1.3	3.3
Primary metal manufacturing	331	14.1	7.6	4.8	2.2	2.6	2.8
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	3311	1.4	2.6	1.8	(["])	1.0	(["])
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	2.1	10.8	6.2	2.9	3.4	4.6
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	4.8	3.7	2.7	0.7	1.9	1.0
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	2.3	6.9	4.1	2.3	1.8	2.8
Foundries	3315	3.5	13.6	8.5	4.2	4.3	5.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	21.0	11.5	5.8	2.5	3.3	5.7
Forging and stamping	3321	2.8	18.6	9.0	2.1	6.9	9.6
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.3	12.2	6.1	3.8	2.3	6.1
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	1.0	13.7	6.9	3.1	3.7	6.9
Hardware manufacturing	3325	0.7	6.3	4.8	(["])	4.2	--
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.7	6.9	2.9	1.8	1.1	4.1
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	2.8	10.0	7.4	4.6	2.7	2.6
Machinery manufacturing	333	20.8	8.8	3.5	1.8	1.7	5.3
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	2.3	12.0	5.9	4.6	1.3	6.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	3333	0.7	12.8	4.3	3.0	(¹¹)	8.5
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	4.4	8.3	3.3	0.8	2.5	5.0
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.1	9.6	3.2	2.0	1.2	6.4
Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	3336	2.0	7.8	3.5	2.2	1.3	4.3
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	7.0	8.7	3.5	1.5	2.0	5.2
Pump and compressor manufacturing	33391	1.3	6.9	3.0	(¹¹)	2.5	3.9
Material handling equipment manufacturing	33392	3.2	10.9	4.3	1.8	2.5	6.6
All other general purpose machinery manufacturing	33399	2.5	6.8	2.6	1.6	1.0	4.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	7.8	3.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.7
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	10.1	7.3	3.9	1.5	2.4	3.4
Household appliance manufacturing	3352	--	5.7	2.4	(¹¹)	1.8	3.3
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	3.3	8.4	4.5	2.2	2.3	4.0
Electrical equipment manufacturing	33531	3.3	8.4	4.5	2.2	2.3	4.0
Motor and generator manufacturing	335312	1.7	10.2	6.4	3.2	3.2	3.8
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	3359	1.8	8.0	5.6	1.4	4.1	2.5
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	56.7	11.8	6.6	1.9	4.8	5.2
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	33612	--	3.4	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	2.7
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	2.8	14.1	6.1	3.0	3.1	8.1
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing	33634	3.8	8.3	4.9	1.0	3.9	3.4
Motor vehicle metal stamping	33637	5.3	9.8	2.8	1.3	--	6.9
Other motor vehicle parts manufacturing	33639	8.2	8.4	6.0	2.4	3.6	2.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	6.7	6.2	3.0	1.8	1.2	3.2
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.5	4.1	3.0	1.9	1.1	1.2
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.5	9.7	3.8	2.1	1.7	5.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	6.2	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.4
Service providing		1,079.6	5.3	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		372.8	6.1	3.5	1.9	1.6	2.6
Wholesale trade	42	74.7	5.9	3.5	1.7	1.8	2.4
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	36.8	3.8	2.0	1.5	0.5	1.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	30.9	10.0	6.2	2.3	3.9	3.7
Retail trade	44-45	212.8	6.0	3.2	2.0	1.2	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ ('000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	25.6	4.8	2.6	1.8	0.8	2.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.7	2.8	1.4	1.0	--	1.5
Electronics and appliance stores	443	5.7	3.3	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.3
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	18.1	11.7	6.6	3.8	2.7	5.1
Food and beverage stores	445	35.1	6.8	3.4	1.9	1.5	3.4
Health and personal care stores	446	13.6	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.1
Gasoline stations	447	20.1	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	13.6	3.0	0.3	0.3	(¹¹)	2.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	6.8	4.4	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.6
General merchandise stores	452	50.7	9.0	5.3	3.2	2.1	3.7
Department stores	4521	18.9	6.3	4.4	3.2	1.2	1.9
Other general merchandise stores	4529	31.7	10.6	5.8	3.2	2.6	4.8
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	13.1	2.9	2.0	1.8	0.2	0.9
Nonstore retailers	454	3.7	6.7	3.1	2.1	1.0	3.6
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	79.0	6.7	4.1	1.9	2.2	2.5
Air transportation	481	9.6	10.9	8.7	4.3	4.5	2.2
Rail transportation ⁹	482	--	2.0	1.4	1.4	(¹¹)	0.6
Truck transportation	484	22.7	5.9	3.5	2.4	1.1	2.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.5	6.9	2.0	2.0	(¹¹)	4.9
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	0.2	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Support activities for transportation	488	6.2	3.7	2.1	0.7	1.5	1.6
Couriers and messengers	492	21.0	10.1	5.7	2.1	3.6	4.5
Warehousing and storage	493	14.5	5.3	3.5	--	3.0	1.8
Utilities	22	6.4	3.6	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.4
Utilities	221	6.4	3.6	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.4
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	5.3	3.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.5
Information		29.2	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9
Information	51	29.2	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	6.7	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	6.2	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.5
Software publishers	5112	0.5	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	2.0	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Telecommunications	517	10.3	3.2	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.5
Other information services	519	0.2	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Financial activities		86.5	1.5	0.6	0.6	(¹⁰)	0.9
Finance and insurance	52	66.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	--	0.5
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	37.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	(¹¹)	0.7
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	22.7	0.4	(¹¹)	--	--	0.3
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	0.3	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	19.8	4.4	2.1	2.0	0.1	2.2
Real estate	531	11.3	3.3	1.7	1.5	0.2	1.6
Rental and leasing services	532	8.3	5.8	2.7	2.5	--	3.1
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	0.2	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Professional and business services		169.7	2.7	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	59.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.0
Management of companies and enterprises	55	15.7	1.7	0.4	0.3	--	1.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	94.7	4.0	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.8
Administrative and support services	561	90.4	3.6	1.9	1.3	--	1.7
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.2	8.4	5.7	2.6	3.1	2.6
Education and health services		215.1	8.2	3.6	2.6	1.0	4.6
Educational services	61	14.5	4.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	3.1
Health care and social assistance	62	200.6	8.5	3.8	2.7	1.1	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ ('000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Ambulatory health care services	621	68.4	4.4	1.0	0.9	0.1	3.4
Hospitals	622	68.4	11.2	4.3	2.9	1.5	6.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	38.7	13.7	9.3	6.5	2.7	4.4
Social assistance	624	25.2	4.7	1.8	1.7	0.1	2.9
Leisure and hospitality		164.2	5.3	1.5	1.0	0.5	3.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	18.4	3.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	2.1
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.7	2.9	0.5	0.5	(¹¹)	2.4
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	11.6	3.7	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.9
Accommodation and food services	72	145.8	5.5	1.5	1.0	0.5	4.0
Accommodation	721	15.4	4.5	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.8
Food services and drinking places	722	130.4	5.6	1.4	1.0	0.3	4.3
Other services		42.2	4.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.5
Other services, except public administration	81	42.2	4.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.5
Repair and maintenance	811	17.0	5.5	2.1	1.6	0.5	3.4
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	10.2	4.9	1.3	0.7	0.6	3.5
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	3.8	7.8	3.6	3.3	--	4.2
Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	8114	0.7	3.0	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Personal and laundry services	812	15.0	3.6	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.6
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	10.3	2.9	1.0	1.0	(¹¹)	1.9
State and local government		255.3	5.8	2.1	1.8	0.4	3.6
State government		82.6	4.4	1.7	1.2	0.5	2.7
Service providing		82.6	4.4	1.7	1.2	0.5	2.7
Education and health services		50.6	4.3	1.7	1.2	0.5	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational services	61	38.5	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.7
Educational services	611	38.5	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.7
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	28.5	3.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.9
Health care and social assistance	62	12.1	9.6	4.1	3.2	0.9	5.5
Hospitals	622	--	18.4	3.5	1.8	1.8	14.8
Leisure and hospitality		2.3	7.5	3.5	3.3	--	4.0
Public administration		29.1	4.5	1.8	1.3	0.5	2.8
Public administration	92	29.1	4.5	1.8	1.3	0.5	2.8
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	10.4	6.6	1.5	1.3	--	5.1
Administration of economic programs	926	7.1	6.0	3.7	2.2	1.5	2.3
Local government		172.7	6.5	2.4	2.1	0.3	4.2
Service providing		172.6	6.5	2.4	2.1	0.3	4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		7.0	6.4	2.4	1.7	0.7	4.0
Transportation and warehousing ⁹	48-49	--	4.7	3.1	2.6	(¹¹)	1.5
Utilities	22	4.9	7.1	2.0	1.3	--	5.0
Information		2.0	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Financial activities		1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	(¹¹)	--
Education and health services		117.2	6.6	2.0	1.7	0.3	4.6
Educational services	61	106.7	6.5	1.6	1.3	0.2	4.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational services	611	106.7	6.5	1.6	1.3	0.2	4.9
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	106.7	6.5	1.6	1.3	0.2	4.9
Health care and social assistance	62	10.5	7.8	5.6	4.7	0.9	2.2
Public administration		43.5	6.9	3.4	3.0	0.3	3.5
Public administration	92	43.5	6.9	3.4	3.0	0.3	3.5
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	33.4	7.6	3.7	3.4	0.3	3.9
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5.6	5.9	3.0	2.7	(¹¹)	2.9
Administration of human resource programs	923	2.8	5.4	2.0	1.6	--	3.4
Administration of housing programs, urban planning, and community development	925	1.2	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Administration of economic programs	926	0.3	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* 2002 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and

Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁹ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

¹⁰ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

¹¹ Fewer than 15 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
 -- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government⁵		1,707.5	87.6	42.8	25.5	17.3	44.8
Private industry⁵		1,452.2	75.9	38.4	21.9	16.5	37.5
Goods producing⁵		372.6	30.0	16.6	8.2	8.4	13.4
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		26.2	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	5.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Support activities for animal production	1152	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining⁶	21	20.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	17.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4
Coal mining ⁷	2121	15.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.3
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying ⁷	2123	2.4	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		83.9	5.6	2.7	2.3	0.4	2.9
Construction	23	83.9	5.6	2.7	2.3	0.4	2.9
Construction of buildings	236	18.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6
Residential building construction	2361	8.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Nonresidential building construction	2362	10.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	13.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	(¹⁰)	0.4
Utility system construction	2371	6.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	(¹⁰)	0.2
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	5.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	--	0.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	51.5	3.7	1.9	1.5	0.3	1.8
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	11.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	23812	1.5	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	--
Masonry contractors	23814	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Roofing contractors	23816	2.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	24.7	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.2
Electrical contractors	23821	9.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.4
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	12.7	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.8
Building finishing contractors	2383	8.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	(⁹)
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	6.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.3
Manufacturing		262.5	22.9	12.9	5.0	7.9	10.0
Manufacturing	31-33	262.5	22.9	12.9	5.0	7.9	10.0
Food manufacturing	311	23.3	2.0	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.5
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	8.8	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.8	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.2	0.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Beverage manufacturing	3121	4.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	--	0.2
Distilleries	31214	3.0	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	--	0.1
Tobacco manufacturing	3122	1.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Textile mills	313	1.2	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills	3133	--	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Textile and fabric finishing mills	31331	--	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Apparel manufacturing	315	7.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Women's, girls', and infants' cut and sew apparel contractors	315212	0.0	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31522	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	13.3	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	3.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.2
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing	3212	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	--
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	8.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
Millwork	32191	5.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
All other wood product manufacturing	32199	0.9	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Paper manufacturing	322	10.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	3221	1.6	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	8.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.5	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222	3.5	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Stationery product manufacturing	32223	0.6	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	(⁹)
Other converted paper product manufacturing	32229	1.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Printing and related support activities	323	12.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Printing and related support activities	3231	12.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Printing	32311	12.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Commercial lithographic printing	323110	6.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Support activities for printing	32312	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.4	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Chemical manufacturing	325	13.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.5	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Industrial gas manufacturing	32512	0.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Other basic inorganic chemical manufacturing	32518	2.0	0.1	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	3.2	0.1	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)	0.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	17.8	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	14.4	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	3.4	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	9.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	32732	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	14.1	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	3311	1.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	4.8	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Foundries	3315	3.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	21.0	2.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.2
Forging and stamping	3321	2.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	1.0	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Hardware manufacturing	3325	0.7	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)	--
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	20.8	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky							
(In thousands)							
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	3333	0.7	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	4.4	0.4	0.2	(⁹)	0.1	0.2
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	3336	2.0	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	7.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Pump and compressor manufacturing	33391	1.3	0.1	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)	0.1
Material handling equipment manufacturing	33392	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
All other general purpose machinery manufacturing	33399	2.5	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	7.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	10.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Household appliance manufacturing	3352	--	0.1	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)	0.1
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	3.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electrical equipment manufacturing	33531	3.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Motor and generator manufacturing	335312	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	3359	1.8	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	56.7	6.8	3.8	1.1	2.7	3.0
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	33612	--	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing	33634	3.8	0.4	0.2	(⁹)	0.2	0.1
Motor vehicle metal stamping	33637	5.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	--	0.4
Other motor vehicle parts manufacturing	33639	8.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	6.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	6.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Service providing		1,079.6	45.9	21.8	13.8	8.1	24.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		372.8	19.1	11.0	6.0	4.9	8.2
Wholesale trade	42	74.7	3.9	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	36.8	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	30.9	2.6	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.0
Retail trade	44-45	212.8	10.2	5.5	3.4	2.1	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	25.6	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	5.7	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	18.1	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.9
Food and beverage stores	445	35.1	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8
Health and personal care stores	446	13.6	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	20.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	13.6	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	6.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	50.7	3.6	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.5
Department stores	4521	18.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3
Other general merchandise stores	4529	31.7	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.2
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	13.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Nonstore retailers	454	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁵	48-49	79.0	4.8	3.0	1.4	1.6	1.8
Air transportation	481	9.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2
Rail transportation ⁶	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Truck transportation	484	22.7	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.5	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	0.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Support activities for transportation	488	6.2	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	21.0	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6
Warehousing and storage	493	14.5	0.7	0.5	--	0.4	0.3
Utilities	22	6.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Utilities	221	6.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	5.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Information		29.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Information	51	29.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	6.7	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	6.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Software publishers	5112	0.5	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	2.0	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Telecommunications	517	10.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other information services	519	0.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Financial activities		86.5	1.2	0.5	0.4	(⁹)	0.7
Finance and insurance	52	66.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	--	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	37.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	22.7	0.1	(¹⁰)	--	--	0.1
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	0.3	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	19.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	(⁹)	0.4
Real estate	531	11.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Rental and leasing services	532	8.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	--	0.2
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	0.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Professional and business services		169.7	3.2	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	59.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises	55	15.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	94.7	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.0
Administrative and support services	561	90.4	1.8	1.0	0.7	--	0.9
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Education and health services		215.1	14.3	6.3	4.5	1.8	8.1
Educational services	61	14.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Health care and social assistance	62	200.6	13.9	6.2	4.4	1.7	7.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Ambulatory health care services	621	68.4	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.9
Hospitals	622	68.4	6.4	2.5	1.6	0.8	3.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	38.7	4.1	2.8	2.0	0.8	1.3
Social assistance	624	25.2	1.0	0.4	0.3	(⁹)	0.6
Leisure and hospitality		164.2	6.1	1.7	1.2	0.5	4.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	18.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.7	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	11.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Accommodation and food services	72	145.8	5.7	1.6	1.1	0.5	4.1
Accommodation	721	15.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Food services and drinking places	722	130.4	5.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	3.9
Other services		42.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.9
Other services, except public administration	81	42.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.9
Repair and maintenance	811	17.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	10.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	3.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	8114	0.7	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Personal and laundry services	812	15.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	10.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.1
State and local government		255.3	11.7	4.3	3.6	0.8	7.3
State government		82.6	3.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.0
Service providing		82.6	3.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.0
Education and health services		50.6	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky							
(In thousands)							
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational services	61	38.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Educational services	611	38.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	28.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Health care and social assistance	62	12.1	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6
Hospitals	622	--	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Leisure and hospitality		2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Public administration		29.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Public administration	92	29.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	10.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	--	0.5
Administration of economic programs	926	7.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Local government		172.7	8.4	3.0	2.6	0.4	5.4
Service providing		172.6	8.4	3.0	2.6	0.4	5.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		7.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Utilities	22	4.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Information		2.0	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Financial activities		1.7	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	--
Education and health services		117.2	5.3	1.6	1.3	0.2	3.7
Educational services	61	106.7	4.7	1.1	1.0	0.2	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational services	611	106.7	4.7	1.1	1.0	0.2	3.5
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	106.7	4.7	1.1	1.0	0.2	3.5
Health care and social assistance	62	10.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
Public administration		43.5	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.1	1.3
Public administration	92	43.5	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.1	1.3
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	33.4	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	(¹⁰)	0.2
Administration of human resource programs	923	2.8	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	--	0.1
Administration of housing programs, urban planning, and community development	925	1.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Administration of economic programs	926	0.3	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002 Edition³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.⁹ Fewer than 50 cases.¹⁰ Fewer than 15 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2005

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	21,940	8,190	850	2,330	5,010	13,750	6,010	110	440	1,060	4,500	1,200	430
Gender:													
Male.....	13,540	6,800	810	2,330	3,660	6,740	4,140	80	300	670	760	460	330
Female.....	8,310	1,390	40	--	1,350	6,920	1,770	30	140	390	3,740	750	100
Age:													
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	830	220	--	80	120	610	390	--	--	--	120	50	20
20 to 24.....	2,550	960	90	340	540	1,580	570	--	100	160	470	230	40
25 to 34.....	5,360	2,270	300	690	1,280	3,090	1,310	20	60	230	1,030	330	120
35 to 44.....	5,990	2,360	200	690	1,480	3,630	1,540	60	130	310	1,110	350	130
45 to 54.....	4,960	1,630	180	360	1,080	3,330	1,670	--	70	150	1,250	120	70
55 to 64.....	1,890	670	70	150	450	1,220	410	--	80	190	470	--	20
65 and over.....	340	80	--	30	50	260	80	--	--	--	60	110	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	2,950	1,050	110	280	660	1,900	870	--	--	220	450	250	90
3 to 11 months.....	4,900	1,940	260	780	900	2,960	1,370	20	60	230	930	220	120
1 to 5 years.....	7,890	2,520	330	790	1,400	5,380	2,200	40	180	390	2,040	400	130
More than 5 years.....	6,080	2,660	130	470	2,060	3,420	1,470	50	180	220	1,090	330	80
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only.....	15,430	5,600	50	2,020	3,530	9,830	3,790	50	170	820	3,810	830	360
Black only.....	1,000	320	--	90	230	680	200	--	60	--	320	--	30
Hispanic or Latino only.....	300	230	40	40	160	70	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only.....	40	20	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	5,150	2,000	760	180	1,060	3,150	1,960	50	210	190	370	330	40

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2005

Kentucky--private industry													
Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [21,940 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender:													
Male.....	61.7	83.0	95.3	100.0	73.1	49.0	68.9	72.7	68.2	63.2	16.9	38.3	76.7
Female.....	37.9	17.0	4.7	--	26.9	50.3	29.5	27.3	31.8	36.8	83.1	62.5	23.3
Age:													
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	3.8	2.7	--	3.4	2.4	4.4	6.5	--	--	--	2.7	4.2	4.7
20 to 24.....	11.6	11.7	10.6	14.6	10.8	11.5	9.5	--	22.7	15.1	10.4	19.2	9.3
25 to 34.....	24.4	27.7	35.3	29.6	25.5	22.5	21.8	18.2	13.6	21.7	22.9	27.5	27.9
35 to 44.....	27.3	28.8	23.5	29.6	29.5	26.4	25.6	54.5	29.5	29.2	24.7	29.2	30.2
45 to 54.....	22.6	19.9	21.2	15.5	21.6	24.2	27.8	--	15.9	14.2	27.8	10.0	16.3
55 to 64.....	8.6	8.2	8.2	6.4	9.0	8.9	6.8	--	18.2	17.9	10.4	--	4.7
65 and over.....	1.5	1.0	--	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.3	--	--	--	1.3	9.2	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	13.4	12.8	12.9	12.0	13.2	13.8	14.5	--	--	20.8	10.0	20.8	20.9
3 to 11 months.....	22.3	23.7	30.6	33.5	18.0	21.5	22.8	18.2	13.6	21.7	20.7	18.3	27.9
1 to 5 years.....	36.0	30.8	38.8	33.9	27.9	39.1	36.6	36.4	40.9	36.8	45.3	33.3	30.2
More than 5 years.....	27.7	32.5	15.3	20.2	41.1	24.9	24.5	45.5	40.9	20.8	24.2	27.5	18.6
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only.....	70.3	68.4	5.9	86.7	70.5	71.5	63.1	45.5	38.6	77.4	84.7	69.2	83.7
Black only.....	4.6	3.9	--	3.9	4.6	4.9	3.3	--	13.6	--	7.1	--	7.0
Hispanic or Latino only.....	1.4	2.8	4.7	1.7	3.2	0.5	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only.....	0.2	0.2	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	23.5	24.4	89.4	7.7	21.2	22.9	32.6	45.5	47.7	17.9	8.2	27.5	9.3

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2005

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [21,940 cases].....	100.0	18.9	11.5	16.4	9.2	12.8	7.0	24.2	7
Gender:									
Male.....	100.0	18.1	11.1	16.4	11.0	12.2	5.5	25.8	7
Female.....	100.0	20.1	12.4	16.5	6.3	13.8	9.5	21.4	7
Age:									
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	100.0	16.9	15.7	27.7	16.9	9.6	2.4	10.8	4
20 to 24.....	100.0	23.5	17.6	19.6	11.4	9.0	5.9	13.3	4
25 to 34.....	100.0	19.8	12.1	19.0	9.3	9.1	7.8	22.8	5
35 to 44.....	100.0	19.0	9.3	15.5	10.0	15.0	4.8	26.2	8
45 to 54.....	100.0	13.9	10.3	12.7	7.3	16.5	8.5	30.6	16
55 to 64.....	100.0	21.7	11.1	14.3	5.8	11.1	7.4	28.0	7
65 and over.....	100.0	23.5	--	5.9	5.9	20.6	32.4	14.7	20
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months.....	100.0	20.0	14.6	15.6	7.8	15.9	5.8	20.3	5
3 to 11 months.....	100.0	19.4	8.8	18.2	12.2	9.2	4.5	27.8	6
1 to 5 years.....	100.0	17.1	13.3	20.2	7.9	13.3	9.0	19.3	5
More than 5 years.....	100.0	20.1	10.2	10.7	9.2	13.8	7.1	28.9	10
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only.....	100.0	21.3	11.2	17.3	9.3	12.4	7.5	21.0	6
Black only.....	100.0	13.0	7.0	14.0	10.0	16.0	4.0	37.0	14
Hispanic or Latino only.....	100.0	26.7	13.3	13.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	5
Asian only.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 6. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2005

Kentucky--private industry

Occupation	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	21,940	8,190	850	2,330	5,010	13,750	6,010	110	440	1,060	4,500	1,200	430
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	2,310	620	--	--	610	1,690	1,440	--	--	60	110	--	50
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	1,510	--	--	--	--	1,510	--	--	--	90	1,420	--	--
Construction laborers.....	900	860	--	860	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	770	40	--	--	30	730	560	--	--	--	--	--	40
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	690	180	30	40	110	510	460	--	--	50	--	--	--
Cashiers.....	640	--	--	--	--	640	510	--	--	30	--	100	--
Food preparation workers.....	550	--	--	--	--	550	160	--	--	--	--	370	--
Registered nurses.....	540	--	--	--	--	540	--	--	--	--	540	--	--
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	490	210	70	--	120	280	270	--	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers.....	410	60	--	--	60	360	360	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	400	190	--	100	100	210	100	--	40	--	--	--	50
Retail salespersons.....	310	--	--	--	--	310	310	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers.....	280	200	--	200	--	80	--	--	80	--	--	--	--
Home health aides.....	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--
Packers and packagers, hand.....	260	160	--	--	150	110	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks, institution and cafeteria.....	240	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--	--	240	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	240	30	--	--	30	220	210	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	220	60	--	--	50	170	30	--	--	--	100	--	--
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	220	140	--	--	130	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	120	80	--
Electricians.....	210	200	20	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	200	180	40	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	190	--	--	--	--	190	190	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	180	--	--	--	--	180	130	--	--	--	--	--	30
Machine feeders and offbearers.....	160	140	--	--	140	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2005

Kentucky--private industry

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [21,940 cases]	100.0	18.9	11.5	16.4	9.2	12.8	7.0	24.2	7
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	100.0	19.0	17.3	16.0	8.2	8.2	5.2	25.5	5
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	100.0	22.5	25.2	19.2	3.3	4.0	4.6	21.2	3
Construction laborers.....	100.0	24.4	11.1	10.0	13.3	6.7	13.3	21.1	6
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	100.0	18.2	13.0	7.8	6.5	35.1	--	16.9	11
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	100.0	11.6	7.2	18.8	13.0	4.3	10.1	33.3	10
Cashiers.....	100.0	6.3	6.3	21.9	7.8	48.4	3.1	7.8	18
Food preparation workers.....	100.0	27.3	3.6	21.8	--	3.6	29.1	12.7	4
Registered nurses.....	100.0	31.5	11.1	9.3	20.4	7.4	3.7	16.7	5
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	100.0	12.2	--	6.1	--	8.2	--	67.3	128
Driver/sales workers.....	100.0	--	4.9	24.4	14.6	--	--	56.1	32
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	100.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	20.0	5.0	--	30.0	8
Retail salespersons.....	100.0	16.1	9.7	19.4	12.9	16.1	--	16.1	7
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers.....	100.0	28.6	39.3	14.3	10.7	--	--	7.1	2
Home health aides.....	100.0	--	11.1	7.4	--	--	55.6	14.8	28
Packers and packagers, hand.....	100.0	11.5	--	15.4	--	11.5	19.2	38.5	23
Cooks, institution and cafeteria.....	100.0	8.3	--	--	8.3	70.8	--	8.3	17
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	100.0	16.7	8.3	41.7	--	8.3	--	25.0	3
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	100.0	27.3	13.6	31.8	9.1	--	--	13.6	5
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	100.0	22.7	9.1	9.1	13.6	--	9.1	31.8	10
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	100.0	14.3	--	19.0	19.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	10
Electricians.....	100.0	38.1	14.3	23.8	--	--	--	14.3	2
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	100.0	20.0	--	--	--	20.0	--	45.0	19
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	100.0	35.0	--	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	6
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	100.0	10.5	--	10.5	--	10.5	--	68.4	180
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	100.0	38.9	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	4
Machine feeders and offbearers.....	100.0	18.8	--	12.5	12.5	12.5	--	31.3	9

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 8. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2005

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 3, 4, 5	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 3,4	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [21,940 cases].....	178.0	221.4	290.5	311.2	188.4	159.4	191.4	42.5	56.7	87.8	258.9	103.4	124.9
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	95.5	95.6	123.1	118.0	86.2	95.5	112.9	23.6	43.8	42.9	179.4	44.2	40.5
Bruises, contusions.....	23.3	29.5	33.1	52.2	22.7	20.7	21.2	9.3	--	18.8	33.6	19.9	11.2
Cuts, lacerations.....	10.6	19.5	19.2	25.4	17.9	6.8	9.5	--	--	5.0	2.0	5.2	36.9
Fractures.....	15.7	25.9	54.8	53.5	15.0	11.3	14.0	--	--	8.1	10.3	18.9	9.6
Heat burns.....	2.6	3.2	--	2.7	3.5	2.3	1.2	--	--	--	1.8	8.8	8.7
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	0.9	2.3	--	--	3.2	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	1.0	3.0	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	0.9	0.9	--	--	0.8	0.9	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--
Amputations.....	1.2	3.3	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	1.9	1.9	--	3.1	1.3	1.9	4.2	--	--	--	1.5	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	11.0	18.0	15.6	27.9	15.5	8.0	6.3	--	7.0	7.8	10.2	10.2	12.3
Eye.....	4.6	8.5	6.1	16.4	6.5	2.9	2.1	--	--	--	3.6	--	5.9
Neck.....	3.5	3.1	7.9	6.3	1.6	3.6	3.2	--	5.1	--	4.9	--	--
Trunk.....	72.2	80.7	114.6	99.3	71.7	68.5	81.8	9.8	28.9	30.8	124.2	37.5	37.5
Shoulder.....	13.8	17.1	18.6	19.6	16.3	12.4	12.2	--	3.1	2.7	27.5	11.4	4.8
Back.....	47.4	48.0	73.5	52.5	44.0	47.2	58.1	7.6	19.7	23.9	86.0	18.1	22.9
Upper extremities.....	34.7	62.8	54.7	82.2	58.2	22.7	28.3	12.9	--	13.6	22.8	26.4	44.0
Wrist.....	5.0	10.5	6.5	7.3	11.8	2.6	3.1	--	--	--	4.9	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	7.4	10.9	12.0	20.3	8.2	5.9	8.7	--	--	--	3.3	11.2	--
Finger.....	12.3	25.5	24.3	32.8	23.6	6.6	9.2	--	--	9.3	2.8	5.4	17.2
Lower extremities.....	40.2	41.6	77.2	57.2	33.3	39.5	57.0	9.8	5.9	18.2	62.2	16.1	18.2
Knee.....	17.0	15.8	33.4	15.9	13.8	17.6	29.4	7.1	3.5	6.6	25.2	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	5.2	6.9	11.2	5.5	6.8	4.5	8.9	--	--	--	2.7	--	7.8
Toe.....	2.1	1.9	--	2.4	1.8	2.2	5.3	--	--	--	1.2	--	--
Body systems.....	2.3	1.7	--	--	1.8	2.5	0.8	--	--	--	9.0	--	--
Multiple parts.....	13.9	13.5	19.5	36.8	6.2	14.0	13.0	--	7.4	10.6	25.6	12.0	5.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2005 --- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 3, 4, 5	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 3,4	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities 5	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products.....	3.0	6.0	48.2	3.7	2.0	1.8	0.7	--	5.1	--	2.3	--	--
Containers.....	26.6	23.7	22.1	16.4	25.9	27.9	49.6	--	10.3	12.3	19.3	18.6	17.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	4.7	3.3	--	4.6	3.3	5.3	8.7	--	--	--	7.0	--	--
Machinery.....	9.5	20.2	34.1	8.3	22.1	4.8	3.0	--	4.3	--	8.6	--	24.6
Parts and materials.....	22.6	45.4	37.5	64.9	40.8	12.8	26.9	--	3.2	11.3	--	--	18.0
Worker motion or position.....	28.9	41.6	5.6	38.9	46.4	23.4	28.9	11.3	11.0	12.8	44.5	5.0	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	28.2	24.7	40.3	45.8	17.0	29.7	28.0	10.7	8.8	13.2	47.8	47.0	14.3
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	9.6	17.8	8.9	56.6	7.8	6.1	9.9	--	--	3.8	5.5	--	10.0
Vehicles.....	16.1	16.9	30.5	42.1	8.2	15.7	23.8	--	9.9	13.0	12.5	8.6	13.7
Health care patient.....	13.5	--	--	--	--	19.3	--	--	--	6.6	91.0	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment.....	43.5	77.8	138.2	98.1	65.4	28.7	45.6	--	8.9	29.7	16.5	11.8	53.5
Struck by object.....	24.0	42.1	74.7	66.1	31.7	16.2	26.8	--	3.2	13.6	10.3	6.1	33.2
Struck against object.....	10.0	13.4	34.4	10.1	12.1	8.5	13.3	--	4.0	14.5	2.9	--	8.6
Caught in equipment or object.....	5.9	15.9	28.1	10.0	16.2	1.6	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	9.8	14.4	14.3	46.8	5.3	7.8	12.1	--	13.2	5.7	4.1	--	7.6
Fall to same level.....	12.1	11.4	17.4	12.9	10.4	12.3	12.6	--	--	6.1	12.4	29.5	6.5
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	4.0	1.6	--	--	1.8	5.1	6.0	--	--	--	13.7	--	--
Overexertion.....	51.3	47.6	91.0	43.5	43.9	52.9	57.4	8.0	16.9	15.8	123.3	16.6	24.6
Overexertion in lifting.....	33.5	29.0	32.9	31.8	27.7	35.4	31.3	--	16.8	11.4	89.7	14.5	17.4
Repetitive motion.....	5.4	12.7	--	--	17.3	2.3	3.4	--	--	4.4	1.4	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances.....	8.4	10.3	8.3	18.9	8.1	7.6	4.5	--	5.1	--	14.7	12.7	14.1
Transportation accidents.....	8.9	8.6	--	35.4	1.7	9.1	10.6	--	--	12.6	9.4	8.1	6.5
Fires and explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and

reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2005

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	21,940	8,190	850	2,330	5,010	13,750	6,010	110	440	1,060	4,500	1,200	430
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	11,770	3,540	360	880	2,290	8,240	3,540	60	340	520	3,120	510	140
Bruises, contusions.....	2,880	1,090	100	390	600	1,780	670	20	--	230	580	230	40
Cuts, lacerations.....	1,310	720	60	190	470	590	300	--	--	60	30	60	130
Fractures.....	1,940	960	160	400	400	980	440	--	--	100	180	220	30
Heat burns.....	320	120	--	20	90	200	40	--	--	--	30	100	30
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	110	80	--	--	80	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	130	110	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	110	30	--	--	20	80	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Amputations.....	140	120	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	230	70	--	20	30	160	130	--	--	--	30	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	1,360	670	50	210	410	690	200	--	50	90	180	120	40
Eye.....	560	310	20	120	170	250	70	--	--	--	60	--	20
Neck.....	430	110	20	50	40	310	100	--	40	--	90	--	--
Trunk.....	8,900	2,980	340	740	1,910	5,910	2,570	30	230	370	2,160	440	130
Shoulder.....	1,700	630	50	150	430	1,070	380	--	20	30	480	130	20
Back.....	5,850	1,780	210	390	1,170	4,070	1,820	20	150	290	1,500	210	80
Upper extremities.....	4,280	2,320	160	620	1,550	1,960	890	30	--	160	400	310	150
Wrist.....	620	390	20	50	310	230	100	--	--	--	90	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	910	400	40	150	220	510	270	--	--	--	60	130	--
Finger.....	1,510	940	70	250	630	570	290	--	--	110	50	60	60
Lower extremities.....	4,950	1,540	230	430	890	3,410	1,790	30	50	220	1,080	190	60
Knee.....	2,100	580	100	120	370	1,520	920	20	30	80	440	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	640	260	30	40	180	390	280	--	--	--	50	--	30
Toe.....	260	70	--	20	50	190	170	--	--	--	20	--	--
Body systems.....	280	60	--	--	50	220	30	--	--	--	160	--	--
Multiple parts.....	1,710	500	60	280	170	1,210	410	--	60	130	450	140	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products.....	370	220	140	30	50	150	20	--	40	--	40	--	--
Containers.....	3,280	880	60	120	690	2,400	1,560	--	80	150	340	220	60
Furniture and fixtures.....	580	120	--	30	90	460	270	--	--	--	120	--	--
Machinery.....	1,170	750	100	60	590	420	90	--	30	--	150	--	80
Parts and materials.....	2,780	1,680	110	490	1,080	1,100	840	--	30	140	--	--	50
Worker motion or position.....	3,560	1,540	20	290	1,230	2,020	910	30	90	150	770	60	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	3,470	910	120	340	450	2,560	880	30	70	160	830	550	50
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	1,180	660	30	420	210	520	310	--	--	50	90	--	30
Vehicles.....	1,980	620	90	320	220	1,360	750	--	80	160	220	100	50
Health care patient.....	1,660	--	--	--	--	1,660	--	--	--	80	1,580	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment.....	5,360	2,880	400	740	1,740	2,480	1,430	--	70	360	290	140	180
Struck by object.....	2,960	1,560	220	500	840	1,400	840	--	30	160	180	70	110
Struck against object.....	1,230	500	100	80	320	740	420	--	30	170	50	--	30
Caught in equipment or object.....	730	590	80	70	430	140	100	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	1,200	530	40	350	140	670	380	--	100	70	70	--	30
Fall to same level.....	1,490	420	50	100	280	1,060	390	--	--	70	220	340	20
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	500	60	--	--	50	440	190	--	--	--	240	--	--
Overexertion.....	6,330	1,760	270	330	1,170	4,570	1,800	20	130	190	2,140	190	80
Overexertion in lifting.....	4,130	1,070	100	240	740	3,050	980	--	130	140	1,560	170	60
Repetitive motion.....	660	470	--	--	460	200	110	--	--	50	20	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances.....	1,040	380	20	140	210	660	140	--	40	--	260	150	50
Transportation accidents.....	1,100	320	--	270	50	790	330	--	--	150	160	90	20
Fires and explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	70	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	40	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2005

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [21,940 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	53.6	43.2	42.4	37.8	45.7	59.9	58.9	54.5	77.3	49.1	69.3	42.5	32.6
Bruises, contusions.....	13.1	13.3	11.8	16.7	12.0	12.9	11.1	18.2	--	21.7	12.9	19.2	9.3
Cuts, lacerations.....	6.0	8.8	7.1	8.2	9.4	4.3	5.0	--	--	5.7	0.7	5.0	30.2
Fractures.....	8.8	11.7	18.8	17.2	8.0	7.1	7.3	--	--	9.4	4.0	18.3	7.0
Heat burns.....	1.5	1.5	--	0.9	1.8	1.5	0.7	--	--	--	0.7	8.3	7.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	0.5	1.0	--	--	1.6	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	0.6	1.3	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	0.5	0.4	--	--	0.4	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--
Amputations.....	0.6	1.5	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	1.0	0.9	--	0.9	0.6	1.2	2.2	--	--	--	0.7	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	6.2	8.2	5.9	9.0	8.2	5.0	3.3	--	11.4	8.5	4.0	10.0	9.3
Eye.....	2.6	3.8	2.4	5.2	3.4	1.8	1.2	--	--	--	1.3	--	4.7
Neck.....	2.0	1.3	2.4	2.1	0.8	2.3	1.7	--	9.1	--	2.0	--	--
Trunk.....	40.6	36.4	40.0	31.8	38.1	43.0	42.8	27.3	52.3	34.9	48.0	36.7	30.2
Shoulder.....	7.7	7.7	5.9	6.4	8.6	7.8	6.3	--	4.5	2.8	10.7	10.8	4.7
Back.....	26.7	21.7	24.7	16.7	23.4	29.6	30.3	18.2	34.1	27.4	33.3	17.5	18.6
Upper extremities.....	19.5	28.3	18.8	26.6	30.9	14.3	14.8	27.3	--	15.1	8.9	25.8	34.9
Wrist.....	2.8	4.8	2.4	2.1	6.2	1.7	1.7	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	4.1	4.9	4.7	6.4	4.4	3.7	4.5	--	--	--	1.3	10.8	--
Finger.....	6.9	11.5	8.2	10.7	12.6	4.1	4.8	--	--	10.4	1.1	5.0	14.0
Lower extremities.....	22.6	18.8	27.1	18.5	17.8	24.8	29.8	27.3	11.4	20.8	24.0	15.8	14.0
Knee.....	9.6	7.1	11.8	5.2	7.4	11.1	15.3	18.2	6.8	7.5	9.8	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	2.9	3.2	3.5	1.7	3.6	2.8	4.7	--	--	--	1.1	--	7.0
Toe.....	1.2	0.9	--	0.9	1.0	1.4	2.8	--	--	--	0.4	--	--
Body systems.....	1.3	0.7	--	--	1.0	1.6	0.5	--	--	--	3.6	--	--
Multiple parts.....	7.8	6.1	7.1	12.0	3.4	8.8	6.8	--	13.6	12.3	10.0	11.7	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products.....	1.7	2.7	16.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.3	--	9.1	--	0.9	--	--
Containers.....	14.9	10.7	7.1	5.2	13.8	17.5	26.0	--	18.2	14.2	7.6	18.3	14.0
Furniture and fixtures.....	2.6	1.5	--	1.3	1.8	3.3	4.5	--	--	--	2.7	--	--
Machinery.....	5.3	9.2	11.8	2.6	11.8	3.1	1.5	--	6.8	--	3.3	--	18.6
Parts and materials.....	12.7	20.5	12.9	21.0	21.6	8.0	14.0	--	6.8	13.2	--	--	11.6
Worker motion or position.....	16.2	18.8	2.4	12.4	24.6	14.7	15.1	27.3	20.5	14.2	17.1	5.0	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	15.8	11.1	14.1	14.6	9.0	18.6	14.6	27.3	15.9	15.1	18.4	45.8	11.6
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	5.4	8.1	3.5	18.0	4.2	3.8	5.2	--	--	4.7	2.0	--	7.0
Vehicles.....	9.0	7.6	10.6	13.7	4.4	9.9	12.5	--	18.2	15.1	4.9	8.3	11.6
Health care patient.....	7.6	--	--	--	--	12.1	--	--	--	7.5	35.1	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment.....	24.4	35.2	47.1	31.8	34.7	18.0	23.8	--	15.9	34.0	6.4	11.7	41.9
Struck by object.....	13.5	19.0	25.9	21.5	16.8	10.2	14.0	--	6.8	15.1	4.0	5.8	25.6
Struck against object.....	5.6	6.1	11.8	3.4	6.4	5.4	7.0	--	6.8	16.0	1.1	--	7.0
Caught in equipment or object.....	3.3	7.2	9.4	3.0	8.6	1.0	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	5.5	6.5	4.7	15.0	2.8	4.9	6.3	--	22.7	6.6	1.6	--	7.0
Fall to same level.....	6.8	5.1	5.9	4.3	5.6	7.7	6.5	--	--	6.6	4.9	28.3	4.7
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	2.3	0.7	--	--	1.0	3.2	3.2	--	--	--	5.3	--	--
Overexertion.....	28.9	21.5	31.8	14.2	23.4	33.2	30.0	18.2	29.5	17.9	47.6	15.8	18.6
Overexertion in lifting.....	18.8	13.1	11.8	10.3	14.8	22.2	16.3	--	29.5	13.2	34.7	14.2	14.0
Repetitive motion.....	3.0	5.7	--	--	9.2	1.5	1.8	--	--	4.7	0.4	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances.....	4.7	4.6	2.4	6.0	4.2	4.8	2.3	--	9.1	--	5.8	12.5	11.6
Transportation accidents.....	5.0	3.9	--	11.6	1.0	5.7	5.5	--	--	14.2	3.6	7.5	4.7
Fires and explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.9	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2005

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [21,940 cases].....	100.0	18.9	11.5	16.4	9.2	12.8	7.0	24.2	7
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains.....	100.0	15.2	12.3	16.7	10.3	12.1	6.7	26.6	7
Bruises, contusions.....	100.0	22.2	12.2	22.6	8.0	10.8	11.8	12.2	4
Cuts, lacerations.....	100.0	33.6	14.5	18.3	8.4	5.3	13.0	6.9	3
Fractures.....	100.0	11.9	5.2	6.2	7.7	24.7	5.7	38.1	16
Heat burns.....	100.0	40.6	9.4	6.3	12.5	9.4	6.3	15.6	3
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	18.2	18.2	45.5	27
Tendonitis.....	100.0	15.4	--	--	--	15.4	--	46.2	19
Chemical burns.....	100.0	45.5	--	27.3	--	--	--	--	2
Amputations.....	100.0	21.4	--	14.3	21.4	21.4	--	21.4	9
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	100.0	21.7	--	17.4	8.7	21.7	--	30.4	10
Part of body affected:									
Head.....	100.0	44.9	13.2	22.8	4.4	8.1	1.5	5.9	2
Eye.....	100.0	55.4	14.3	23.2	--	5.4	--	--	1
Neck.....	100.0	16.3	--	7.0	20.9	20.9	--	32.6	12
Trunk.....	100.0	15.1	12.8	14.9	10.1	12.9	6.6	27.4	8
Shoulder.....	100.0	13.5	11.8	19.4	10.6	8.2	3.5	32.9	7
Back.....	100.0	15.9	14.2	13.5	9.6	15.2	6.3	25.1	7
Upper extremities.....	100.0	22.0	10.0	14.0	11.2	14.0	9.1	19.6	7
Wrist.....	100.0	9.7	6.5	8.1	6.5	29.0	4.8	35.5	19
Hand, except finger.....	100.0	27.5	7.7	9.9	6.6	7.7	13.2	27.5	7
Finger.....	100.0	22.5	13.9	17.2	16.6	9.9	11.9	8.6	5
Lower extremities.....	100.0	16.6	10.9	19.0	6.5	10.7	9.7	26.9	8
Knee.....	100.0	11.0	9.0	12.9	9.0	5.7	16.2	36.7	21
Foot, except toe.....	100.0	25.0	20.3	9.4	6.3	9.4	9.4	18.8	4
Toe.....	100.0	7.7	11.5	34.6	--	26.9	--	19.2	5
Body systems.....	100.0	21.4	21.4	25.0	--	--	--	21.4	4
Multiple parts.....	100.0	16.4	9.9	19.3	8.2	18.7	3.5	24.0	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products.....	100.0	35.1	5.4	16.2	10.8	5.4	5.4	21.6	5
Containers.....	100.0	15.2	11.6	16.2	9.5	18.3	4.0	25.0	7
Furniture and fixtures.....	100.0	34.5	3.4	31.0	5.2	8.6	3.4	13.8	5
Machinery.....	100.0	22.2	10.3	17.9	12.0	7.7	4.3	25.6	5
Parts and materials.....	100.0	18.0	10.8	13.3	12.6	8.6	9.0	27.7	8
Worker motion or position.....	100.0	11.8	9.3	19.9	11.2	11.0	7.9	28.7	9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	100.0	14.1	8.9	16.4	4.9	19.6	8.9	27.4	13
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	100.0	34.7	11.9	15.3	7.6	11.9	9.3	10.2	4
Vehicles.....	100.0	13.6	14.1	16.7	11.6	11.1	8.1	24.7	7
Health care patient.....	100.0	24.1	23.5	5.4	6.6	9.0	9.6	21.1	3
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects and equipment.....	100.0	26.3	13.1	16.8	9.7	9.7	7.1	17.0	4
Struck by object.....	100.0	28.0	10.8	20.3	6.8	10.1	7.8	16.2	4
Struck against object.....	100.0	23.6	17.9	14.6	12.2	10.6	5.7	16.3	4
Caught in equipment or object.....	100.0	26.0	13.7	9.6	13.7	9.6	5.5	23.3	6
Fall to lower level.....	100.0	19.2	15.0	14.2	5.0	13.3	4.2	30.0	8
Fall to same level.....	100.0	14.8	6.7	16.8	3.4	23.5	7.4	27.5	12
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	100.0	10.0	10.0	38.0	6.0	4.0	22.0	10.0	4
Overexertion.....	100.0	16.0	14.1	14.7	10.3	13.9	5.8	25.4	7
Overexertion in lifting.....	100.0	17.2	16.9	15.3	10.4	9.0	6.5	24.5	6
Repetitive motion.....	100.0	9.1	7.6	7.6	7.6	21.2	9.1	39.4	17
Exposure to harmful substances.....	100.0	41.3	12.5	15.4	7.7	9.6	2.9	11.5	2
Transportation accidents.....	100.0	16.4	6.4	13.6	11.8	13.6	10.0	28.2	12
Fires and explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	100.0	28.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	7

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 12. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2005

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [21,940 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	5.3	5.7	9.4	--	7.8	5.1	6.2	--	--	4.7	6.0	--	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	10.8	11.2	12.9	8.6	12.2	10.5	6.0	--	--	4.7	17.6	11.7	14.0
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	29.9	28.1	23.5	31.3	27.5	31.0	30.0	27.3	20.5	31.1	29.1	45.8	34.9
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	22.6	22.2	20.0	31.8	18.2	22.8	21.8	45.5	34.1	33.0	20.4	20.8	23.3
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	11.4	9.2	15.3	3.9	10.6	12.8	12.5	--	22.7	7.5	14.2	11.7	11.6
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	5.9	6.0	12.9	--	7.4	5.8	4.5	--	--	6.6	8.4	4.2	4.7
Not reported.....	14.1	17.6	7.1	24.0	16.4	12.0	18.8	--	11.4	13.2	4.4	6.7	9.3
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began.....	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	8.9	5.9	--	3.4	7.8	10.7	8.0	--	--	--	14.4	17.5	16.3
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	9.9	9.5	2.4	8.2	11.2	10.1	8.0	--	--	2.8	13.3	15.8	16.3
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	21.6	18.8	4.7	18.9	21.4	23.3	23.5	27.3	18.2	18.9	22.7	31.7	20.9
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	16.6	15.0	--	15.9	17.0	17.7	16.0	36.4	9.1	27.4	21.1	8.3	11.6
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	15.1	14.0	3.5	16.3	14.6	15.8	14.3	--	18.2	21.7	17.6	10.8	16.3
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	7.6	8.2	3.5	11.2	7.6	7.3	8.2	--	20.5	9.4	3.8	9.2	7.0
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	2.4	2.8	--	2.1	3.6	2.1	1.8	--	--	3.8	1.8	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	0.5	0.4	--	--	0.4	0.5	--	--	--	--	0.9	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	17.4	25.6	83.5	24.0	16.4	12.4	19.8	--	11.4	13.2	4.4	6.7	9.3
Day of week:													
Sunday.....	5.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	6.6	5.2	--	6.8	--	9.6	10.0	--
Monday.....	19.6	22.0	20.0	26.6	20.2	18.2	13.3	18.2	27.3	23.6	23.6	10.8	27.9
Tuesday.....	19.5	17.5	20.0	15.5	18.0	20.7	21.8	27.3	9.1	27.4	17.6	26.7	18.6
Wednesday.....	16.9	17.1	17.6	13.3	19.0	16.8	17.8	18.2	34.1	16.0	13.1	19.2	18.6
Thursday.....	16.0	18.9	16.5	21.5	18.0	14.2	14.5	27.3	13.6	22.6	11.6	15.8	9.3
Friday.....	15.2	15.3	14.1	15.0	15.6	15.1	16.3	--	6.8	4.7	16.7	14.2	20.9
Saturday.....	7.4	5.9	8.2	4.7	6.0	8.4	11.1	--	--	3.8	8.0	4.2	4.7

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics
Kentucky - State Government

Total:	900	Occupation:	
Gender:		Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	160
Men	420	Correctional officers and jailers	90
Women	490	Psychiatric aides	60
Age:		Janitors and cleaners, except	
Under 14	--	maids and housekeeping cleaners	50
14 to 15	--	Registered nurses	40
16 to 19	--	Maintenance and repair workers, general	30
20 to 24	60	Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	20
25 to 34	190	Police and sheriff's patrol officers	20
35 to 44	310	Cooks, institution and cafeteria	20
45 to 54	260	Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	20
55 to 64	70	Amusement and recreation attendants	20
65 and over	20	Construction laborers	20
Length of service with employer:		Operating engineers and other	
Less than 3 months	80	construction equipment operators	20
3 months to 11 months	150	Truck drivers, light or delivery services	20
1 year to 5 years	330		
More than 5 years	360	Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.	
Race or ethnic origin:		Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.	
White	410		
Black or African American	100	Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.	
Hispanic or Latino	--		
Asian	--		
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	--	Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor, Survey of occupational injuries and illnesses in cooperation with state agencies.	
American Indian or Alaska Native	--		
Hispanic and other	--		
Multi-race	--		
Not reported	410		

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics
Kentucky-State Government

Nature of injury, illness:		Source of injury, illness:	
Sprains, strains	490	Chemicals, chemical products	20
Fractures	50	Containers	40
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	30	Furniture, fixtures	30
Bruises, contusions	120	Machinery	20
Heat burns	20	Parts and materials	30
Chemical burns	--	Worker motion or position	130
Amputations	--	Floor, ground surfaces	190
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	Handtools	--
Tendonitis	--	Vehicles	50
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	Health care patient	210
With fractures	--	All other	190
With sprains	--		
Soreness, Pain	60	Event or exposure:	
Back pain	--	Contact with object, equipment	150
All other	120	Struck by object	100
		Struck against object	40
		Caught in object, equipment, material	--
Part of body affected:		Fall to lower level	60
Head	110	Fall on same level	80
Eye	40	Slips, trips	--
Neck	30	Overexertion	240
Trunk	290	Overexertion in lifting	120
Back	200	Repetitive motion	--
Shoulder	60	Exposed to harmful substance	90
Upper extremities	200	Transportation accidents	30
Finger	30	Fires, explosions	--
Hand, except finger	30	Assault, violent act	60
Wrist	40	by person	60
Lower extremities	170	by other	--
Knee	70	All other	190
Foot, toe	30		
Body systems	20		
Multiple	120		
All other	--		

Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics
Kentucky - Local Government

Total:	2,630	Occupation:	
Gender:		Janitors and cleaners, except	
Male	1,500	maids and housekeeping cleaners	340
Female	1,140	Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	310
Age:		Police and sheriff's patrol officers	310
Under 14	--	Laborers and freight, stock, and	
14 to 15	--	material movers, hand	120
16 to 19	--	Cooks, institution and cafeteria	110
20 to 24	120	Correctional officers and jailers	100
25 to 34	740	Bus drivers, school	100
35 to 44	660	Teacher assistants	70
45 to 54	750	Food preparation workers	70
55 to 64	320	Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	60
65 and over	50	Registered nurses	50
Length of service with employer:		Fire fighters	50
Less than 3 months	30	Fire inspectors and investigators	50
3 months to 11 months	230	Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	40
1 year to 5 years	1,020	Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	40
More than 5 years	1,350	Special education teachers, preschool,	
Race or ethnic origin:		kindergarten, and elementary school	30
White	1,470	Security guards	30
Black or African American	20	Medical records and health information technicians	20
Hispanic or Latino	--	Home health aides	20
Asian	--	Maintenance and repair workers, general	20
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	--	Bus drivers, transit and intercity	20
American Indian or Alaska Native	--		
Hispanic and other	--	Days away from work include those that result in days away	
Multi-race	--	from work with or without job transfer or restriction.	
Not reported	1,140	Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable	
		responses, data may not sum to the totals.	
		Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.	
		Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor,	
		Survey of occupational injuries and illnesses in cooperation	
		with state agencies.	

Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics
Kentucky - Local Government

Nature of injury, illness:		Source of injury, illness:	
Sprains, strains	1,320	Chemicals, chemical products	50
Fractures	160	Containers	150
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	120	Furniture, fixtures	100
Bruises, contusions	460	Machinery	50
Heat burns	50	Parts and materials	100
Chemical burns	--	Worker motion or position	410
Amputations	--	Floor, ground surfaces	520
Carpal tunnel syndrome	40	Handtools	20
Tendonitis	--	Vehicles	320
Multiple traumatic injuries	50	Health care patient	260
With fractures	--	All other	660
With sprains	--		
Soreness, Pain	110	Event or exposure:	
Back pain	--	Contact with object, equipment	450
All other	310	Struck by object	150
		Struck against object	180
		Caught in object, equipment, material	60
Part of body affected:		Fall to lower level	80
Head	140	Fall on same level	260
Eye	60	Slips, trips	80
Neck	30	Overexertion	540
Trunk	990	Overexertion in lifting	440
Back	690	Repetitive motion	60
Shoulder	100	Exposed to harmful substance	150
Upper extremities	350	Transportation accidents	240
Finger	110	Fires, explosions	--
Hand, except finger	30	Assault, violent act	190
Wrist	120	by person	190
Lower extremities	700	by other	--
Knee	310	All other	590
Foot, toe	110		
Body systems	50		
Multiple	380		
All other	--		

Report prepared by:

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet
Department of Labor
Office of Occupational Safety and Health

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For information concerning the Occupational Safety and Health standards, regulations
Interpretations and actions of the Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health
Standards Board, contact:

Office of Standards Interpretation and Development
Department of Labor
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 564-3070

For information concerning Occupational Safety and Health training, consultation,
Technical assistance, publications and OSH recordkeeping forms, contact:

Division of Education and Training
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Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
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For information concerning Occupational Safety and Health enforcement, contact:

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